PUBLIC WORKS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1. *The 4th April* 1879.

It is hereby notified under section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, that the undermentioned plots of land are required for public purposes, *viz.*, for the Mysore State Railway :—

Division.	Taluk.	Village.	Area.		Remarks.
			Acre.	Gunta.	
Bangalore ...	Closepet ...	Channapatna and Mallur.	9	16	East of Mallur River.
		Mallur ...	8	25½	West of do
Ashtagram ...	Ashtagram ...	Pakshivani, Palhalli and Sultanpet ...	32	27½	South of Cauvery River.

By Order,
W. R. JOHNSON, *Lieut-Colonel,*
Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Mysore,
P. W. D.

Notifications by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

GENERAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 36. *The 28th March* 1879.

The following Rules for the guidance of the Police in the Towns of Mercara, Virarajendrapet, Fraserpet and Kodlipet, revised in accordance with Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, (Police) No. 35, dated 5th February 1879, are hereby promulgated for general information.

1. The Superintendent of Coorg as Magistrate of the District shall be the head executive officer of the Police under the immediate orders of the Judicial Commissioner, and will be held answerable for the efficient administration of the Police in the Towns of Mercara, Virarajendrapet, Fraserpet and Kodlipet.

2. The officer for the time being exercising the powers of a Sessions Judge under section 22 of Act XXV of 1868, and the Assistant Superintendents, Subedars and other Judicial Officers in Coorg, who are empowered to take up all cases prosecuted by the Police, will have no executive or departmental authority over the Police. Their relation to the Police will be that of Judicial Officers only; but it will be their duty to watch the proceedings of the Police carefully and to report all irregularities to the Magistrate of the District.

3. A suitable and inexpensive uniform will be provided by Government which will be worn by the Police on all occasions, except when for detective purposes they are authorized not to do so by the written order of a superior officer.

4. Before being permanently appointed and deputed to a Police station, each Police Parpattegar and his assistant shall be required to pass an examination, within six months of their appointment, in these Rules and in the following sections of Act X of 1872 :—

Chapter	VIII.	The whole.
Do	IX.	s. s. 92—103 and 107.
Do	X.	The whole.
Do	XII.	s. s. 152, 153, 154 and 155.
Do	XIII.	The whole.
Do	XXVII.	The whole.

5. An officer when practicable will remain on duty in the Tannah to receive complaints, reports, &c.: during his absence the senior Constable will perform his duty.

6. At each Police station a diary shall be kept in the form No. 1 annexed to these Rules, called the Station Diary, which shall ordinarily be written up by the Assistant Parpattegar. In this diary daily and brief records of the following matters shall be entered: (I) the report of duties performed by the Police; (II) the reports of crimes or other occurrences of which information has been received as required by section 112 of Act X of 1872.

6 *A*. Each Parpattegar of Police shall keep a special diary which shall be a confidential document.

In this the Parpattegar shall enter the work on which he is engaged, the Police stations visited by him, the information conveyed to him, and the measures taken by him in the investigation of cases, and the detective process by which facts and circumstances bearing on the case are discovered or persons arrested.

7. All cases of murder, dacoity, rape, robbery, serious riot, and house-breaking or theft of an aggravated nature, or in which the property exceeds Rs. 300 in value, will be reported by express to Sub-Divisional Officers and to the Magistrate of the District; information also being at once given by the Police to the Taluk Magistrate.

8. A copy of the first intimation report of such cases will be sent from the District Magistrate's Office to the Inspector General of Police.

9. In form A will be entered all cases requiring to be reported under section 127, Criminal Procedure Code.

In form B shall be entered those cases in which the Police act under section 160 or 125, Criminal Procedure Code.

10. All cases reported to the Police and found after investigation to be cognizable and well founded but in which the Police fail to discover the perpetrators will be reported in form A to the Magistracy. Such cases will be shewn in the crime registers as undetected until a clue be discovered and conviction ensues.

11. When a Magistrate directs the enquiry to be made by the Police under section 110 of Act X of 1872 regarding a case which is not cognizable by the Police, the Police Officer will proceed in the same manner as he would with a cognizable case, except on the following particulars: (I) he shall not send in a fresh information report; (II) he shall not arrest the accused without a warrant.

12. The first information of unnatural deaths reported shall be submitted to the nearest Magistrate under section 133 of Act X of 1872 in the form No. 5 appended to these Rules, the counter-foil remaining as a record in the Police station. In the column "How caused" the actual words as given by the informer should, as far as possible, be adhered to. In holding inquests and in transmitting the body for medical examination where there is suspicion of foul play, and medical evidence is necessary, the Police shall be guided by the separate rules on the subject.

13. After despatching this first information report, the officer at the Police station (in case of his absence the senior Constable) will proceed instantly to the spot so as to see the body and hold the inquest. If on the face of the information received any grounds for suspicion appear, immediate information should be given to the Subedar or Parpattegar of the Nad so as to secure their attendance also on the spot.

14. On the termination of the inquest, a duplicate copy of the first information report shall be forwarded to the Magistrate together with a full report of the proceedings held as required by section 133 of Act X of 1872.

15. At each Police station the following books and registers shall be kept :—

1. Station Diary.
2. Counter-foil book of A form charge sheet.
3. Counter-foil book of B form charge sheet.
4. First information report.
5. Unnatural deaths reported.
6. Register of Village Patels and Watchmen (village.)
7. Register of processes.
8. Register of undetected heinous offences.
9. Register of persons arrested.
10. Register of unclaimed property found.
11. Register of absconded criminals.
12. Inspection Book.
13. Register of convicts released on expiry of sentence and notorious bad characters.
14. File of monthly accounts.

Sections of Police Act V of 1861 extended to Coorg by Government of India Notification No. 35, dated 5th February 1879.

Police officers not to engage in other employment.

X. No Police officer shall engage in any employment or office whatever other than his duties under this Act, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing by the Inspector General.

Inspector General to make rules.

XII. The Inspector General of Police may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Local Government, frame such orders and rules as he shall deem expedient, relative to the organization, classification, and distribution of the Police force, the places at which the members of the force shall reside, and the particular services to be performed by them ; their inspection, the description of arms, accoutrements, and other necessaries to be furnished to them, the collecting and communicating by them of intelligence and information ; and all such other orders and rules relative to the Police force as the Inspector General shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing abuse or neglect of duty, and for rendering such force efficient in the discharge of its duties.

Duties of Police officers.

XXIII. It shall be the duty of every Police officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority ; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace, to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances, to detect and bring offenders to justice, and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists, and it shall be lawful for every Police officer, for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, without a warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking shop, gaming house, or other place of resort of loose and disorderly characters.

Police officer may lay informations, &c.

XXIV. It shall be lawful for any Police officer to lay any information before a Magistrate and to apply for a summons, warrant, search warrant, or such other legal process as may by law issue against any person committing an offence, and to prosecute such person up to final judgment.

Police officers to take charge of unclaimed property and to be subject to Magistrates' orders as to the disposal of it.

XXV. It shall be the duty of every Police officer to take charge of all unclaimed property, and to furnish an inventory thereof to the Magistrate of the District. The Police officers shall be guided as to the disposal of such property by such orders as they shall receive from the Magistrate of the District.

Magistrate may detain property and issue proclamation.

XXVI. The Magistrate of the District may detain the property and issue a proclamation, specifying the articles of which it consists, and requiring any person who has any claim thereto to appear and establish his right to the same within six months from the date of such proclamation.

172

XXVII. If no person shall within the period allowed claim such property, it may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, and the proceeds shall be at the disposal of Government.

Confiscation of property if no claimant appear.

XXIX. Every Police officer who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation or lawful order made by competent authority, or who shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice for the period of two months, or who shall engage without authority in any employment other than his Police duty; or who shall be guilty of cowardice, or who shall offer any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalties for neglect of duty, &c.

XXXI. It shall be the duty of the Police to keep order on the public roads, and in the public streets, thoroughfares, ghats, and landing places, and at all other places of public resort, and to prevent obstructions on the occasions of assemblies and processions on the public roads and in the public streets or in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship, and in any case when any road, street, thoroughfare, ghat or landing place may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed.

Police to keep order in public roads, &c.

XXXIV. Any person who on any road or in any street or thoroughfare within the limits of any Town to which this section shall be specially extended by the Local Government, commits any of the following offences, to the obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage of the residents and passengers, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding eight days: and it shall be lawful for any Police officer to take into custody without a warrant, any person who within his view commits any of such offences, namely:—

Certain duties of Police officers.
Obstruction and nuisances in roads

First.—Any person who slaughters any cattle or cleans any carcase, any person who rides or drives any cattle recklessly or furiously, or trains or breaks any horse or other cattle.

Slaughtering cattle, furious riding, &c.

Second.—Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, abuses or tortures any animal.

Cruelty to animals.

Third.—Any person who keeps any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is required for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers, or who leaves any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public.

Obstructing passengers.

Fourth.—Any person who exposes any goods for sale.

Exposing goods for sale on roads.

Fifth.—Any person who throws or lays down any dirt, filth or rubbish, or any stones or building material, or who constructs any cowshed stable, or the like, or who causes any offensive matter to run from any house, factory, dung-heap, or the like.

Throwing dirt into street.

Sixth.—Any person who is found drunk or riotous, or who is incapable of taking care of himself.

Being found drunk in any thoroughfare.

Seventh.—Any person who wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or any offensive deformity or disease, or commits nuisance by easing himself, or by bathing or washing in any tank or reservoir not being a place set apart for that purpose.

Indecent exposure of person.

Eighth.—Any person who neglects to fence in, or duly to protect any well, tank or other dangerous place or structure.

Neglect to protect dangerous places.

By Order,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary.